DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 477 702 SE 068 079

AUTHOR	Rodriguez, Charley
TITLE	Charles A. Lindbergh Learning Packet.
PUB DATE	1991-00-00
NOTE	43p.; Produced by Civil Air Patrol, Maxwell AFB, National Headquarters.
AVAILABLE FROM	National Headquarters, Civil Air Patrol, Aerospace Education Division, 105 S. Hansell Street, Maxwell Air Force Base, AL 36112-6332. Tel: 334-953-5095.
PUB TYPE	Guides - Classroom - Teacher (052)
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Aerospace Education; Curriculum Development; Instructional Materials; *Science Activities; Science Instruction; Secondary Education; *Teaching Methods

ABSTRACT

This aerospace education learning packet contains information about the famous pilot, Charles A. Lindbergh. Posters, recommended teaching methods, tests with keys; and task cards are also included. (KHR)

Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made
from the original document.

ED 477 702

CHARLES A. LINDBERGH

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION
CENTER (ERIC)
This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SE068079

CHARLES A. LINDBERGH

LEARNING PACKET

1991

Published by

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
CIVIL AIR PATROL
MAXWELL AFB, ALABAMA

AEROSPACE EDUCATION & TRAINING DIRECTORATE

HQ CAP/ETA
105 S. Hansell Street
Maxwell AFB AL 36112-6332
Telephone: (334) 953-5095

CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	7
Teaching Method	8
Text	10
Early Years	10
Early Flying Career	10
From Hero to Family Man	10
Airmail Controversy, Politics, and War	10
Later Years	11
Materials List	12
Test	13
Test Key	14
Student Record Sheet	15
Student Task Cards	16
Suggestions for Evaluating Student Activities	26
Aerospace Education Achievement Award	29
Reproducible Art	31

INTRODUCTION

Since World War II, there has been a need to provide classroom teachers with materials to help them teach about the aerospace world. One area needing such help is the study of the people who moved us from Kitty Hawk to the Sea of Tranquility and beyond. The feats of individuals that made history in this or any other field are often misunderstood, ignored, or forgotten after the first notoriety has been achieved.

This aerospace education learning packet contains information about Charles A. Lindbergh. He was a highly successful aviator who pioneered many achievements in aviation and gave his willing assistance to others. This led to scientific advancements beneficial to all mankind.

Lindbergh bought a surplus World War I training plane and, with only a few hours of instruction, developed his skill as a pilot. Later, while he was an Army flying cadet, he was able to fly more powerful airplanes. He earned a commission in the Army Air Service Reserve. After leaving the Army, he gained more experience as a pilot by barnstorming. He got the idea for his famous transatlantic flight while he was flying the U.S. mail.

His New York-to-Paris flight made him famous. The attention caused by the solo transatlantic flight led him to avoid the public and news media. His fame probably played an important role in the kidnapping and death of his first child. Tragedy and the desire for privacy did not stop him from promoting aviation and science. He continued to explore new routes for air travel and to work with other pioneers such as Doctor Robert Goddard.

Charles Lindbergh is an example of the "American aviation hero." For most of his life, he continued to command the admiration of all who knew of his many achievements.

Understanding any subject requires a knowledge of the terminology associated with the subject. A background of the subject's origin and subsequent development is also required. This packet on Charles A. Lindbergh provides information in narrative form, and students will experience reinforcement of their knowledge as they complete the various task cards and study the accompanying posters. When used as a visual display, the posters will capture the students' attention and will provide information and motivation as they complete the task cards.

We have compiled this packet to include posters (artwork) and this booklet to assist the teacher. This booklet includes a recommended teaching method and a short text that covers the life of Charles A. Lindbergh. Also, there are a materials list, a test with a test key, a student record sheet, student task cards, suggestions for evaluating student activities, an aerospace education achievement award, and sheets of reproducible art.

The recommended teaching method is a list of steps you can take to guide your students down the path toward successful completion of the entire learning packet. You, of course, may diverge from the path any way you see fit. Use your academic discretion in any way you want to arrive at the desired learning outcome. The materials list tells you what is required to complete each of the tasks. This list will allow you to gather all the materials necessary for the activities.

Also included in this booklet is a test with a test key. If you wish, you may use this evaluation tool as a pretest before the students begin work on their first task. After all tasks have been finished, it may be used again as a posttest to identify gained knowledge. If you use the test, a block is provided on the student record sheet for the scores and dates administered.

The student record sheet gives you and your students a record of their progress through the packet. Students will enter start and finish dates for each of the tasks and will, in return, expect your initialed acceptance of that work in the block provided for your initials plus any comments necessary.

The task cards are designed for study and activities. Each card provides information and instructions for completing a related activity. There are 20 task cards. Subjects covered in the task cards include mathematics, reading, language, spelling, social studies, geography, values clarification, careers, science, health, art, and music.

A list of suggestions is provided which you may find useful in evaluating the work done by your students as they progress through the tasks.

The blank aerospace education achievement award may be copied on the school duplicating machine for presenting to your students.

Sheets of reproducible art are provided for use as transparencies or as handouts.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TEACHING METHOD

PREPARATION

- Cut each task card along the dashed line and glue to a piece of card stock.

  — A student may accomplish this job.
  — The cards will last longer if they are laminated in plastic.

- Provide materials and supplies in a designated place.

  — Materials list is included.

- Display the enclosed posters (artwork) on a bulletin board where they will be visible and can serve as a source of information.

- Make two tagboard packets and label them SELECT and FINISHED.

  — With this organization, there is less chance of loss. Also, you can quickly see if the cards are being used.

- Write or type the following directions on a 3 x 5 card and tack in between the two tagboard packets.

DIRECTIONS

1. Take a task card from the SELECT packet.
2. Enter the date on your record sheet when you start the task.

AFTER YOU HAVE FINISHED EACH TASK:

1. Enter the date on your record sheet.
2. Place your finished work in your folder.
3. Place the task card in the FINISHED packet.

- Prepare a personalized folder for each student.
- Provide a copy of the student record sheet for each student.

PRESENTATION

- Introduce the bulletin board materials.

  — Explain the information that is provided as part of the display.

- Instruct the students on:

  — The text.
  — How to use the task cards.
  — Where the materials are located.

- Assign task cards, or instruct the students to select them in the order of their choice.
- Hand out personalized folders and copies of students' record sheets.

  — Explain how to fill out the record sheets.
  — Assign a location for the folders.

- Administer the pretest before the students begin their activities.
  - The test key is included.
  - Record the scores on the students' record sheets.
- Inform students of their next assignment.

NOTE: If small groups will be doing the tasks, it is beneficial to have heterogeneous groups with a stronger reader assigned to a weaker reader.

EVALUATION

- Have students bring in their folders during individualized instruction or reading time, conference time, or at some other acceptable time.
- Go over assignments and initial students' record sheets.
  - Unacceptable work should be returned for reaccomplishment, completion, or proofreading. Make appropriate comments on the students' record sheets.
- Meet with small groups to evaluate and schedule future plans (skits, etc.). Initial acceptance when appropriate.
  - Students may monitor and accept assignments but only with your permission.
- Administer the posttest and record the scores on the students' record sheets.
- Present aerospace education achievement awards to students who have satisfactorily completed the activities given on the task cards and who have shown a gain in knowledge of Charles A. Lindbergh.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CHARLES A. LINDBERGH'S BACKGROUND

EARLY YEARS

Charles Augustus Lindbergh was born in Detroit, Michigan, on February 4, 1902. When he was two months old, the Lindbergh family moved to a farm at Little Falls, Minnesota. Although the farm was his real home, Charles lived in many places while he was growing up. Starting in 1907, he spent winters in Washington, D.C., with his father who was a Congressman. His summers were spent in Little Falls on the farm or traveling with his mother. When he was eight, his parents started him in second grade at Force School in Washington. His mother had tutored him up to his age level. This was the first of eleven different schools he attended in a 10-year period. Charles was not particularly interested in school subjects. He liked more active things such as farming, shooting guns, and anything that had to do with mechanics. Charles graduated from Little Falls High School in 1918 at the age of sixteen. In 1920, he entered the University of Wisconsin. While a student at the University, he joined the Army ROTC program, served on the ROTC rifle team, and attended artillery school.

EARLY FLYING CAREER

Charles Lindbergh's greatest desire was to learn to fly. In April 1922, he enrolled in a flying school at Lincoln, Nebraska, but was never given the opportunity to solo. Instead, he went on tour with a barnstorming act where he learned to "wing walk" and to perform as a parachutist. A year later, he went to Americus, Georgia, and bought a surplus "Jenny" training plane for $500. After one 30-minute flight with an instructor pilot, he soloed. He remained at Americus for a week developing his ability to control the airplane. Then he departed on a very long, circuitous, barnstorming route for Minnesota.

In 1924, Charles Lindbergh passed the Army entrance exams and entered training as a flying cadet at Brooks Field, Texas. In March 1925, he graduated number one from his advanced training class, but he did not receive a regular commission so he returned to civilian life. Lindbergh traveled the country as a barnstormer until he took a job as an airmail pilot. He spent a year flying mail between St. Louis and Chicago.

In September 1926, Charles Lindbergh decided that he would make a solo flight across the Atlantic. He got the necessary financial backing and contracted with Ryan Airlines to build the special airplane he would need. The airplane was ready for test flights by the end of April 1927. At 7:52 a.m. on May 20, he took off from Roosevelt Field, Long Island, New York, in the "Spirit of St. Louis" and landed in Paris, France, slightly more than 33½ hours later. He received a tremendous welcome in Paris and upon his return to the United States. As a result of this flight, he was promoted to the rank of colonel in the Army Reserve. Also, he received a prize of $25,000 for being the first person to make a nonstop solo flight.

FROM HERO TO FAMILY MAN

In July of 1927, Lindbergh in the "Spirit of St. Louis" went on a goodwill tour of the country. The purpose of this tour was to promote commercial aviation by showing people that an airplane could get from city to city quickly and on a precise schedule. The tour lasted slightly over three months and covered 22,350 miles. His next pioneering flight took place in December of 1927. He took off from Washington, D.C., on the 13th and landed in Mexico City the next day at 3:00 p.m. It was during this trip that he spent Christmas with American Ambassador Dwight Whitney Morrow and his family. It was at this time that he met Anne Morrow who would later become his wife. He left Mexico City on the 28th and flew the "Spirit" on a tour that included thirteen Latin American nations. Everywhere he went he was greeted by enthusiastic celebrations. In 1928, Charles Lindbergh went to work for two airlines, Transcontinental Air Transport and Pan American Airways. His job with both airlines was to promote air travel and to establish air routes. On May 27, 1929, he married Anne Morrow. The following year their first child, Charles Lindbergh, Jr., was born. In 1931, flying a new Lockheed, custom-built airplane, Lindbergh and Anne, an accomplished aviator in her own right, embarked on a polar flight to the Orient to chart a polar route for Pan American Airways. Beginning on July 9 and ending on December 19, 1933, Charles and Anne undertook survey flights for Pan American Airways to determine which of three possible transatlantic routes was the best. It was during this time and in 1932 that tragedy struck the young Lindberghs. Their young son was kidnapped and murdered.

AIRMAIL CONTROVERSY, POLITICS, AND WAR

In 1934, President Roosevelt decided that the Army should take over flying the mail. Charles objected and made public statements warning of crashes and deaths that would follow such a course of action. His predictions proved true and Roosevelt was politically embarrassed. From that time on he disliked Lindbergh. By 1936, the Lindberghs could no longer tolerate the curiosity seekers and newsmen who constantly interrupted their privacy, so they moved to England. From there, Charles and Anne visited Germany, France, and Russia. He was received as a "world hero," but in reality, he was busy gathering information on the capabilities of these countries for aerial warfare. He passed all of this information to Washington.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Charles and Anne Lindbergh moved back to the United States in 1939. Almost immediately, Colonel Lindbergh began speaking out against our involvement in a war in Europe. He believed we were not militarily prepared and that our civilization might be destroyed. Because of statements and accusations which were made against him by President Roosevelt and others, Colonel Lindbergh resigned his Army commission. When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, the question of our involvement in war was settled. Charles Lindbergh now wanted his commission reinstated so he could do his part in the war. President Roosevelt would not permit this unless Charles publicly admitted that he had been wrong. He could not do this because he still believed he had been right, so he found other ways to help his country. For the remainder of the war, he served as a civilian consultant to the Ford Motor Company and to the United Aircraft Corporation. With United Aircraft Corporation, he flew fifty combat missions during a tour of duty in the Pacific. In 1954, President Eisenhower and the U.S. Senate returned Charles Lindbergh to the Air Force Reserve as a Brigadier General.

LATER YEARS

After the war, Lindbergh became involved in a number of tasks, some of them for the Air Force, others for commercial aviation, and others for personal and business interests he had.

By this time, the Lindbergh family had grown to three boys and two girls. So, they settled in their country place in Darien, Connecticut. Later they moved to a smaller house in Darien and began dividing their time between Darien, Switzerland, and Hawaii. Busy though their lives were, Charles and Anne always had time for their children and grandchildren.

When the doctors in New York told Charles he was dying, he immediately left for Maui, Hawaii, to spend his last days. He died August 26, 1974, and was buried on Maui in the Hawaiian Islands.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

MATERIALS LIST

TASK	MATERIALS NEEDED
1. MATHEMATICS	Pencil and paper.
2. MATHEMATICS	Pencil and paper.
3. MATHEMATICS	Pencil and paper.
4. READING	Use of library, pencil, and paper.
5. LANGUAGE	Pencil, paper, and dictionary.
6. LANGUAGE	Two World Almanacs, dictionary, pencil, and paper.
7. LANGUAGE	Pencil and paper.
8. SPELLING	Pencil and paper.
9. SOCIAL STUDIES	Encyclopedia, library book, pencil, and paper.
10. SOCIAL STUDIES	Encyclopedia, pencil, and paper.
11. SOCIAL STUDIES	Encyclopedia, books on Washington, D.C., social studies book, pencil, and paper.
12. GEOGRAPHY	Encyclopedia, geography book, string, pencil, and paper.
13. VALUES CLARIFICATION	Pencil, paper, and dictionary.
14. VALUES CLARIFICATION	Pencil, paper, and dictionary.
15. CAREERS	Use of library, pencil, and paper.
16. SCIENCE	Encyclopedia, science book, pencil, and paper.
17. SCIENCE	Encyclopedia, pencil, and paper.
18. HEALTH	Encyclopedia, health book, pencil, and paper.
19. ART	Salt, flour, water, mixing bowl, spoon, pieces of plywood, and temper or water colors.
20. MUSIC	Pencil, paper, and encouragement.

TEST

1. **In 1927, Charles Lindbergh made a record flight from**
   a. New York to Paris.
   b. San Diego to Paris.
   c. New York to London.
   d. St. Louis to Paris.
2. **Lindbergh named his airplane the**
   a. Lone Eagle.
   b. Lucky Lindy.
   c. Spirit of '76.
   d. Spirit of St. Louis.
3. **Anne Morrow Lindbergh was**
   a. an author.
   b. eager for publicity.
   c. interested in tennis.
   d. Charles' childhood sweetheart.
4. **The greatest tragedy in Charles and Anne Lindbergh's life was**
   a. the U.S. entry into World War II.
   b. the press constantly bothering them.
   c. having to live in England to be safe.
   d. the kidnapping and death of their son.
5. **Charles Lindbergh had strong feelings about supporting**
   a. the promotion of aeronautics.
   b. goodwill trips to Pan America.
   c. the airlines carrying the mail.
   d. the U.S. entry into World War II.
6. **Charles Lindbergh**
   a. expected a huge welcome in France.
   b. had no competition for the $25,000 prize.
   c. made his record flight in a single-engine airplane.
   d. was a close friend of President Franklin Roosevelt.
7. **The Lindbergh Law came about because of the**
   a. Lindbergh kidnapping.
   b. pressure of the press.
   c. kidnapper's death wish.
   d. New York-to-Paris record flight.
8. **Charles Lindbergh's father was**
   a. a rancher.
   b. a congressman.
   c. a flier like his son.
   d. an ambassador to Mexico.
9. **Two men that Charles Lindbergh worked with and gave encouragement to were**
   a. Lucky Lindy and Slim.
   b. Adolph Hitler and Winston Churchill.
   c. Randolph Hearst and President Roosevelt.
   d. Doctors Alexis Carrel and Robert Goddard.
10. **In 1927, Charles Lindbergh was considered to be**
    a. a hero.
    b. an isolationist.
    c. a military giant.
    d. an ambassador with portfolio.

TEST KEY

1. a.
2. d.
3. a.
4. d.
5. a.
6. c.
7. a.
8. b.
9. d.
10. a.

STUDENT RECORD SHEET

CHARLES A. LINDBERGH

BY

STUDENT'S NAME_____

	Started	Finished	Comments	Initials
Task 1—MATHEMATICS				
Task 2—MATHEMATICS				
Task 3—MATHEMATICS				
Task 4—READING				
Task 5—LANGUAGE				
Task 6—LANGUAGE				
Task 7—LANGUAGE				
Task 8—SPELLING				
Task 9—SOCIAL STUDIES				
Task 10—SOCIAL STUDIES				
Task 11—SOCIAL STUDIES				
Task 12—GEOGRAPHY				
Task 13—VALUES CLARIFICATION				
Task 14—VALUES CLARIFICATION				
Task 15—CAREERS				
Task 16—SCIENCE				
Task 17—SCIENCE				
Task 18—HEALTH				
Task 19—ART				
Task 20—MUSIC				

Pretest Score: Date:	Posttest Score: Date:

15

TASK 1 - MATHEMATICS

In 1929, Charles Lindbergh was 27 years old and had made 8,400 flights, traveled 280,000 miles, and had 3,150 hours of flight time.

It took Columbus 69 days to cross the Atlantic and discover America in 1492. The Pilgrims had to spend 66 days at sea to get to the new world. Lindbergh, flying the "Spirit of St. Louis," flew from New York to Paris in 36 hours!

Work the following problems:

1. The circumference of the Earth is 24,901.55 miles at the equator. How many trips around the Earth is Lindbergh's 280,000 miles equal?
2. Lindbergh flew 65,000 miles in 1928. How many miles were flown in the other years up to 1929?
3. How many hours did it take the Pilgrims to cross the Atlantic?
4. How many hours did it take Columbus to cross the Atlantic?

PLACE YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 2 - MATHEMATICS

The "Spirit of St. Louis" was built near San Diego. Lindbergh flew the airplane 1,540 miles to St. Louis and then 880 miles on to New York. The nonstop flight from New York to Paris was 3,610 miles.

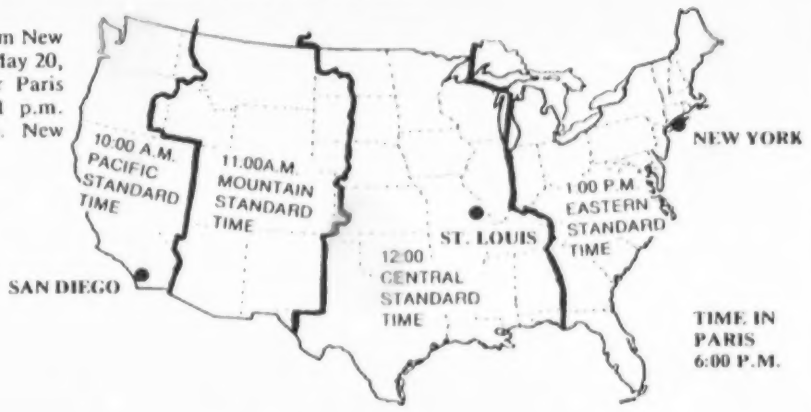
Work the following problems:

1. How many miles did Lindbergh fly from San Diego to New York?
2. How many miles did Lindbergh fly from San Diego to Paris?
3. How many miles did he fly from St. Louis to Paris?

PLACE YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 3 - MATHEMATICS

Lindbergh took off from New York at 7:52 a.m. on May 20, 1927, and landed near Paris the next day at 10:21 p.m. Paris time (5:21 p.m. New York time).



Work the following problems:

1. What time was it in St. Louis when Lindbergh took off from New York?

2. What time was it in San Diego when Lindbergh landed in Paris?

PLACE YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 4 - READING

In 1929, Charles Lindbergh and Anne Morrow were married. They made many flights together, and Anne wrote several books about their adventures. She wrote *Listen! the Wind, North to the Orient, The Unicorn and Other Poems,* and *Dearly Beloved.*

Charles Lindbergh wrote a book about them called *We,* and because he wanted to support aviation and encourage the public to believe in air travel, he wrote *The Spirit of St. Louis.*

With the help of some classmates, do one of the following:

1. Interview people in your neighborhood who were alive when Lindbergh made his flight. Write a report on their story and read it to your class.

2. Using your school or community library, check out as many books about the Lindberghs as you are allowed and create a Lindbergh display at school.

If you did the interview and read your report, PUT YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER.

If you did the display for your classroom, PAT EACH OTHER ON THE BACK.

DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 5 - LANGUAGE

Charles Lindbergh gave many speeches after his famous flight. He visited 82 cities to promote aviation. He became America's "Ambassador of Goodwill." The press said Charles Lindbergh's desire for privacy made him even more attractive to the public. He had a phobia about the press.

Prepare a 2-minute speech on one of the following topics:

1. The press should be censored.
2. The press should not be censored.
3. The press should be responsible for what it prints.
4. The press should not be responsible for what it prints.
5. You can be an "Ambassador of Goodwill" at school.

PUT YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 6 - LANGUAGE

Charles Lindbergh flew the first airmail from St. Louis to Chicago. Things have changed since 1926. Now, mail goes airmail whenever possible.

President Calvin Coolidge presented Charles Lindbergh with the first special airmail stamp. It was the first stamp issued to honor a living man.

Do one of the following:

1. Using two World Almanacs dated 5 years apart, compare postal rates. Compare first-class, second-class, third-class, and parcel-post rates. Show the two rates and tell what year almanacs you used.

2. Imagining you are a pilot flying airmail in the 1920s, write a report describing your flight from Chicago to St. Louis.

3. "The Spirit of St. Louis" is on display in the National Air and Space Museum at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C. Write to the Smithsonian to see what services they offer.

PLACE YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 7 - LANGUAGE

Many fliers had tried to win the New York-to-Paris prize in multi-engine planes but none succeeded. Two Frenchmen left Paris just a few days before Lindbergh left New York. They disappeared and were never heard from again.

"The Spirit of St. Louis" was named for the townspeople who paid for it. Lindbergh, his plane, and the flight brought goodwill. Someone said, "Lindbergh brought the spirit of America in a way that could not be brought in a diplomatic sack."

Charles "The Lone Eagle" Lindbergh made his flight in the single-engine "Spirit of St. Louis." Some American diplomats thought the French people might be unhappy if an American won. Instead, they went wild with happiness.

With the help of some friends, prepare a skit about any event in Lindbergh's life. Present the skit to your class or school.

PUT YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 8 - SPELLING

Charles Lindbergh learned as much about the weather as he could before he would fly. He knew the names of the clouds he must fly through or avoid.

Below are some names of clouds. Study these with a friend.

Stratus and stratocumulus (low clouds)

Altostratus, altocumulus, and nimbostratus (middle clouds)

Cirrus, cirrostratus, and cirrocumulus (high clouds)

Test yourself or have a friend test you to see how many you know.

PUT YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 9 - SOCIAL STUDIES

Before Japan bombed Pearl Harbor, Charles Lindbergh thought we should stay out of World War II. He made speeches which made him unpopular with many people. President Roosevelt thought he was a traitor. Lindbergh resigned his commission in the reserve.

Lindbergh felt that power without a moral force to guide it usually ends with the destruction of the people who use it. When we entered the war, the President would not reinstate Lindbergh's commission so he could fly and fight for his country.

Lindbergh went to the Pacific as an employee of United Aircraft Corp. to study combat operations. There he flew 50 missions as a civilian. He showed the military fliers how to extend the range of their P-38 fighters.

Using an encyclopedia or library book, write a short report on one of the topics listed below.

Isolationism	U.S. Lend-Lease Act
Pearl Harbor	Versailles Treaty

PUT YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 10 - SOCIAL STUDIES

When one of the five Lindbergh children was in the first grade, a friend said, "I hear your father discovered America." The first grader answered, "Yes, and he flew across the ocean too."

The Lindberghs tried to lead a normal life but people were curious about them, and the press was always trying to take pictures of the family or get a new story. They lived in England from 1935 until 1939 in order to have some privacy.

In 1932, the Lindberghs' first child, Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr., was kidnapped and killed. Congress made kidnapping a Federal crime. The legislation became known as the Lindbergh Law.

Choose one of the topics below. Using an encyclopedia, write a short report.

Kidnapping	Prosecution	Larceny
Extortion	Defense	Fraud

PUT YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 11 - SOCIAL STUDIES

When Charles Lindbergh was five years old, his father was elected to the House of Representatives. Congressman Lindbergh took Charles with him on the first day of Congress. The new Congress had its picture taken opening day and young Charles was included in the 1907 photo.

Charles did not like city life as much as country living. He thought Congress was like church. He did like climbing the Washington Monument, visiting the Smithsonian Institution, going to the zoo, and sightseeing at the capital's landmarks.

Choose one of the following:

1. Using an encyclopedia or book on Washington, D.C., plan a week's activities for Charles. Have him visit as many landmarks and take part in as many activities as possible.

2. Using a social studies book, find out about the three branches of government. Draw a tree with three branches. Label each branch with a government name. Draw leaves on the tree. Label the leaves with the responsibilities of each branch.

PLACE YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 12 - GEOGRAPHY

Listed below are a few of the places Charles Lindbergh flew over.

Neither Lindbergh nor his chief designer, Donald Hall, knew the distance between New York and Paris. They went to the public library and measured the mileage with a piece of string.

Do the following:

1. Using an encyclopedia or a geography book, draw a world map and locate each place listed below by placing a dot and its name. Circle it if it is an island.

2. Choose two of the places below and measure the distance between each with a string.

Azores	Belgium	Bolivia
England	France	Greenland
Cuba	Ireland	Mexico
Newfoundland	St. Louis, Missouri	Washington, D.C.

PUT YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 13 - VALUES CLARIFICATION

Someone once said that the more drab the world becomes, the more it welcomes fine achievement. That might be one reason Lindbergh was such a success.

Newspapers said Charles Lindbergh had front-page news value because he represented clean living, clear thinking, fair play, sportsmanship, modesty of speech and manner, and faith in a mother's prayer.

With a few classmates, choose any three of the following questions and as a group discuss. Each group member write a short report on one of the answers.

1. Why is the news usually bad?
2. How would our group run a newspaper?
3. What is wrong with our world today?
4. What is right with our world today?
5. Would a person like Lindbergh be famous today?

PUT YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 14 - VALUES CLARIFICATION

One night when Charles Lindbergh was four years old, his house burned. He and his nurse were the only ones in the house. They both escaped to safety. After that, Charles was afraid of the dark and of falling from high places.

Not long after Charles' father became a Congressman, his parents lived apart. Charles lived with his mother but saw his father often.

Select any two of the following statements and write a paragraph on each telling why you agree or disagree:

1. Charles was silly to be afraid of the dark.
2. Being afraid of high places did not affect Charles' ability to fly.
3. Charles was lucky his parents lived apart because he could do more things.

PUT YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TASK 15 - CAREERS

Charles Lindbergh was born February 4, 1902. He had two older half sisters who lived at home until he was five. Charles started school when he was eight and attended eleven different schools. He never completed one full year in the same school. He didn't like school and was happier doing something else.

In 1918, he graduated from Little Falls High School. He spent one and a half years at the University of Wisconsin. In 1924, he joined the Army Air Corps and went to Brooks Field, Texas. For once, he was flying and doing something he wanted to do. He graduated top in his class.

Choose one of the careers below. Select a job in that field which interests you. Research and read about the job. Write a short report on your findings.

1. Aviation (Lindbergh)
2. Military Reserve (Lindbergh)
3. Postal Service (Lindbergh)
4. Dairy Farming (Lindbergh)
5. Writing (Anne Lindbergh)
6. Law (Charles' father)
7. Teaching (Charles' mother)
8. Farming (Charles' grandfather)

PUT YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 16 - SCIENCE

Charles Lindbergh had friends who were scientists. One was Dr. Robert Goddard who developed small rockets. The United States military was not interested in rockets at the time Dr. Goddard was alive and conducting his experiments. Lindbergh tried to help him.

A number of rocket experts feel that every liquid-fuel rocket that flies has Dr. Goddard's wisdom behind it. When he died an unrecognized inventor, Dr. Goddard left 200 patents. Today, he is known as the "Father of Rocketry."

Using an encyclopedia or science book, research information on Dr. Goddard and write a report on your findings.

PUT YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 17 - SCIENCE

In 1912, Charles Lindbergh saw his first airplane fly at Fort Myer near Washington, D.C. He enrolled in flight school in Nebraska in 1922 but did not complete the prescribed course. He got his pilot's wings and a commission of second lieutenant from Brooks Field in 1925.

Lindbergh barnstormed for a few years. He would fly into a town of his choosing and sell rides to people for $5. Then he joined the airmail service. In 1926, he made his first flight as an airmail pilot. While on an airmail flight, he thought of trying for the New York-to-Paris record.

Using an encyclopedia, write a report on one of the projects below:

1. The "Spirit of St. Louis" (or draw a sketch of it and label the parts).
2. The countries and states Lindbergh flew over on the New York-to-Paris flight.
3. The special equipment and supplies Charles Lindbergh took on the New York-to-Paris flight.

PUT YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 18 - HEALTH

Charles Lindbergh became interested in heart problems when his wife's sister died from a heart condition. He and Dr. Alexis Carrel developed a perfusion pump. It was a mechanical heart. The pump was exhibited at the International Cytological Congress in Copenhagen.

Heart attacks are a major cause of death in America.

Using an encyclopedia or a health book, research information on heart attacks. Prepare a short report on your findings by using the following headings and write phrases or sentences which answer the questions:

1. What is a Heart Attack?
2. What Causes a Heart Attack?
3. Are There Any Heart Attack Warnings?
4. What Can You Do To Prevent Having a Heart Attack?

PUT YOUR WORK IN YOUR FOLDER. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 19 - ART

President Dwight D. Eisenhower chose Lindbergh to serve on the committee to select the site for the United States Air Force Academy. It is located at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Using the following instructions, make a relief map and locate the Air Force Academy on it:

1. Modeling mixture.

   2 cups salt
   1 cup flour
   1 cup water

   Mix until smooth and easy to handle.

2. After drawing your map outline on a piece of plywood, apply about one-fourth inch of the mixture to all of the map area. Low areas will be lakes and rivers. Add more layers to make hills or mountain ranges.

3. Let the map dry a week or more at room temperature. (A hot place will cause a major earthquake on your map!)

4. Paint your map with tempera or water colors. Label points of interest.

DISPLAY YOUR WORK AND HAVE FUN. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

TASK 20 - MUSIC

Do the following:

1. Find a school song that you like. Make up words that tell about Charles Lindbergh instead of the school.

2. Make your own kind of music. At least one more person, but not more than three, might make this more fun.

3. Sing and teach your song to others in your class.

HAVE FUN. DATE YOUR RECORD SHEET.

SUGGESTIONS FOR EVALUATING STUDENT ACTIVITIES

TASK 1—MATHEMATICS

1. 11.24 trips. 280,000/24,901.55 = 11.244279
or
11.244279
24,901.55/280,000

2. 215,000 miles.
Miles flown up to 1929 = 280,000
Miles flown in 1928 = −65,000
Miles flown in other years = 215,000

3. 1584 hours. 66 X 24 = 1584

4. 1656 hours. 69 X 24 = 1656

TASK 2—MATHEMATICS

1. 2,420 miles
San Diego to St. Louis = 1,540
St. Louis to New York = 880
San Diego to New York = 2,420

2. 6,030 miles
San Diego to New York = 2,420
New York to Paris = 3,610
San Diego to Paris = 6,030

3. 4,490 miles
St. Louis to New York = 880
New York to Paris = 3,610
St. Louis to Paris = 4,490

TASK 3—MATHEMATICS

1. 6:52 AM
Time in New York = 7:52 AM
Difference between Eastern and Central Standard time . . = 1 hour
Time in St. Louis = 6:52 AM

2. 2:21 PM
Time in Paris = 10:21 PM
Difference between Paris and Pacific Standard time . . = 8 hours
Time in San Diego = 2:21 PM

TASK 4—READING

1. Interview. Look for basic journalistic questions of who, what, where, when, etc.

2. Look for books by Charles and Anne Lindbergh and books written about them by other authors.

TASK 5—LANGUAGE

Evaluate both composition and creativity.

TASK 6—LANGUAGE

1. Comparison of postal rates and facts about source used.

2. Evaluate both composition and creativity.

3. Evaluate the letter and the results.

TASK 7—LANGUAGE

Evaluate the skit on creativity.

TASK 8—SPELLING

You may check spelling ability. Use discretion.

TASK 9—SOCIAL STUDIES

Some facts that may be included in the report are:

Isolationism — A policy of national isolation by abstention from alliances and other international political and economic relations. Seeking to devote the entire efforts of one's country to its own advancement and remain at peace by avoiding foreign entanglement and responsibilities.

Lend-Lease Act — The transfer of goods and services to an ally to aid in a common cause with payment being made by a return of the original items or their use in a common cause or by a similar transfer of other goods and services.

Pearl Harbor — Oahu, Hawaii, American naval station attacked without warning by the Japanese on December 7, 1941.

Versailles Treaty — Treaty ending World War I. Signed at Versailles, France, on June 28, 1919, and in force on January 10, 1920, following ratification by Germany and four of the principal Allied and Associated Powers — Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan.

TASK 10—SOCIAL STUDIES

Some facts that may be included in the report are:

Defense — The act of defending one's country. Capability of resisting attack.

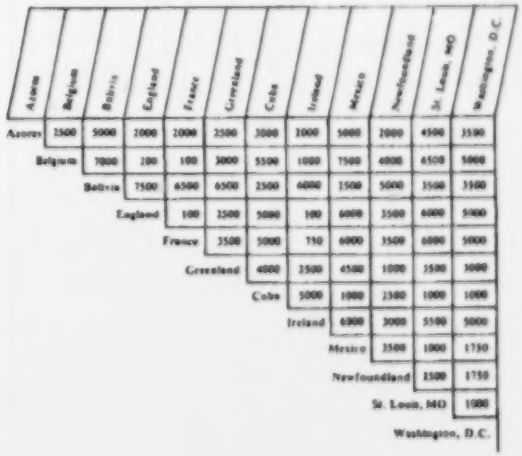
	A means of protecting oneself. An agreement in support. The collected facts and method to protect oneself. The military in its capacity to bear arms.
Extortion	The act of obtaining money or other property from a person by force or undue or illegal power.
Fraud	An act of deceiving or misrepresenting. Intentional perversion of truth in order to induce another to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right. One who is not what he pretends to be.
Kidnapping	To seize and detain or carry away by unlawful force or fraud and often with a demand for ransom. (Ransom. Money paid or demanded for the release of a kidnapped person.)
Larceny	The unlawful taking and carrying away of personal property with intent to deprive the rightful owner of it permanently.
Prosecution	Pursuing formal charges against an offender to final judgment. Party who conducts criminal proceedings. To prosecute a person.

TASK 11—SOCIAL STUDIES

1. Plan should include landmarks and activities.

2. The legislative branch of government makes laws. The judiciary branch of government interprets laws. The executive branch of government enforces laws.

TASK 12—GEOGRAPHY



Distances between cities, states, and countries are approximations and are provided to give you a benchmark to compare your students' researched data.

TASK 13—VALUES CLARIFICATION

Report should consist of students' opinions and explanations. Use academic discretion in grading this task.

TASK 14—VALUES CLARIFICATION

Paragraphs should be clear and concise and demonstrate that student has given some thought to the statements. Use academic discretion in grading this task.

TASK 15—CAREERS

Report should consist of facts about a job in one of the eight career fields. Each report should show the results of a student's research effort.

TASK 16—SCIENCE

Report should consist of some facts about Dr. Goddard. The report should show student's research effort.

TASK 17—SCIENCE

Report or sketch of Spirit of St. Louis should show the student's research effort. Use academic discretion in judging artistic ability. Art poster shows route beginning with takeoff from New York, overflying Halifax, Nova Scotia, and St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada, and over Cape Clear, Ireland across South West England to Paris, France. Report should include some of the following special equipment and supplies:

1. A 425-gallon fuel tank installed under the wing, near the center of gravity.
2. A cockpit, designed to Lindbergh's dimensions and weight, built behind the fuel tank so that he would not be trapped between it and the engine if he crashed.
3. A small periscope so he could look ahead around the fuel tank that blocked his forward view.
4. Oil lines broken every 18 inches and reconnected with rubber hoses to absorb vibration and prevent unplanned breaks in the oil lines.
5. A Wright Whirlwind J-5C engine by the Wright Corporation.
6. An Earth inductor compass.
7. A carburetor heater.
8. An air cushion to sit on in a lightweight wicker seat.
9. A canteen of water.
10. Five sandwiches he bought at a drugstore on his way to the airport.
11. Maps and charts.
12. A flashlight.

TASK 18—HEALTH

Dr. Simon Rodbard of City of Hope Medical Center, Duarte, California, in the Encyclopedia Americana, says the following about heart attack: Heart attack is the popular term for an acute failure of the pumping action of the heart, accompanied by lung congestion and the accumulation of fluid in the dependent parts of the body. The symptoms of a heart attack include coughing, copious frothy spittle, discomfort when lying down, labored breathing, rapid heart action, blueness of the skin and lips, swelling of the legs, and fatigue.

A major cause of heart failure is coronary thrombosis. In this disorder, a blood clot in one of the small coronary arteries obstructs the delivery of blood to a portion of the heart. Other leading causes of heart attacks include severe hypertension (excessively high blood pressure) and obstructions or leaks in one or more of the heart valves. Heart failure may occur within a few minutes after a coronary thrombosis or may develop slowly over several weeks as when a valve is obstructed.

TASK 19—ART

Evaluate relief map according to amount of research and work that has gone into the project.

TASK 20--MUSIC

Evaluate music according to amount of work and originality that has gone into the project.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

AEROSPACE EDUCATION

ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

_____

has successfully completed

THE AEROSPACE EDUCATION LEARNING PACKET ON

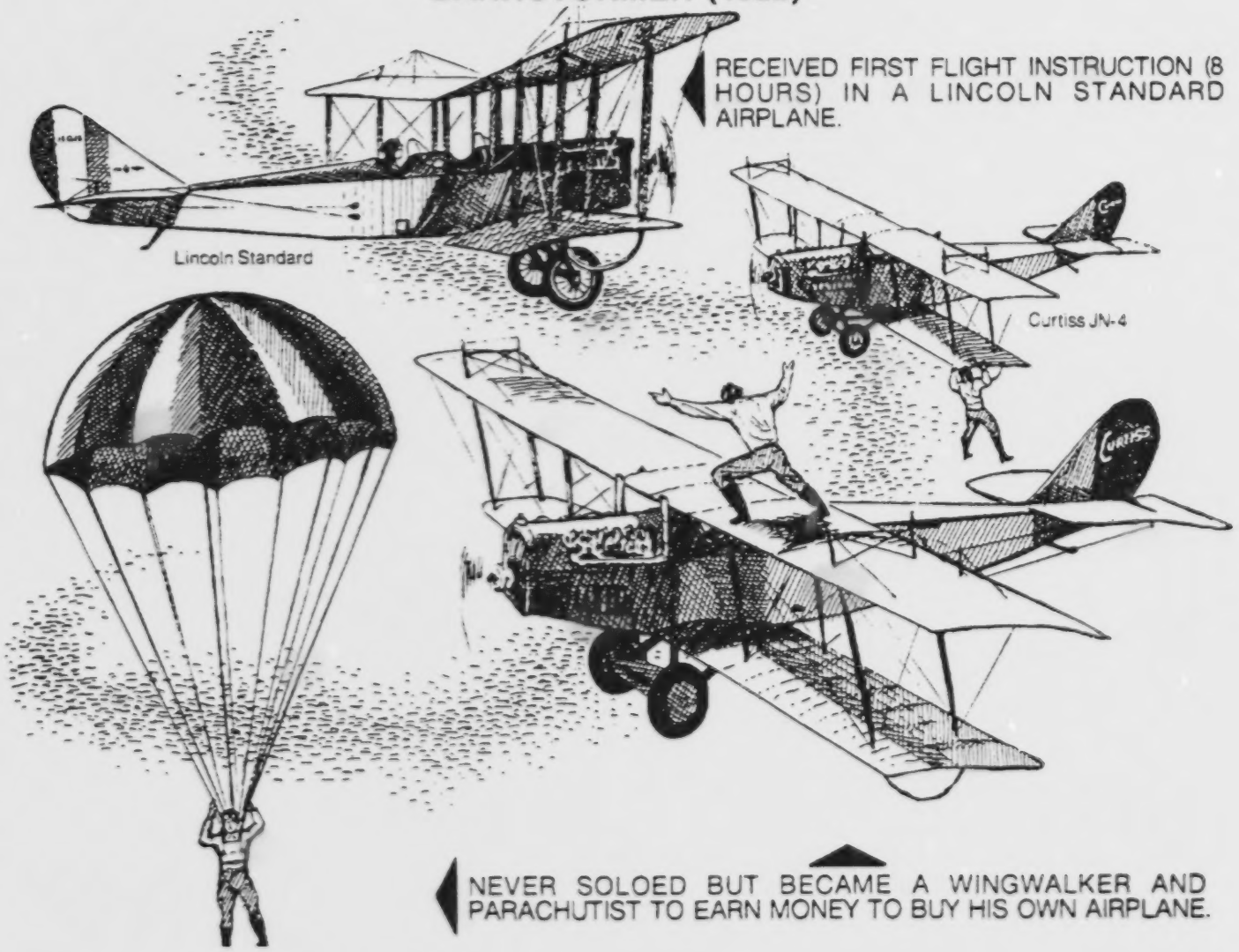
CHARLES A. LINDBERGH

Given this _____ day of _____ 19___

_____ _____

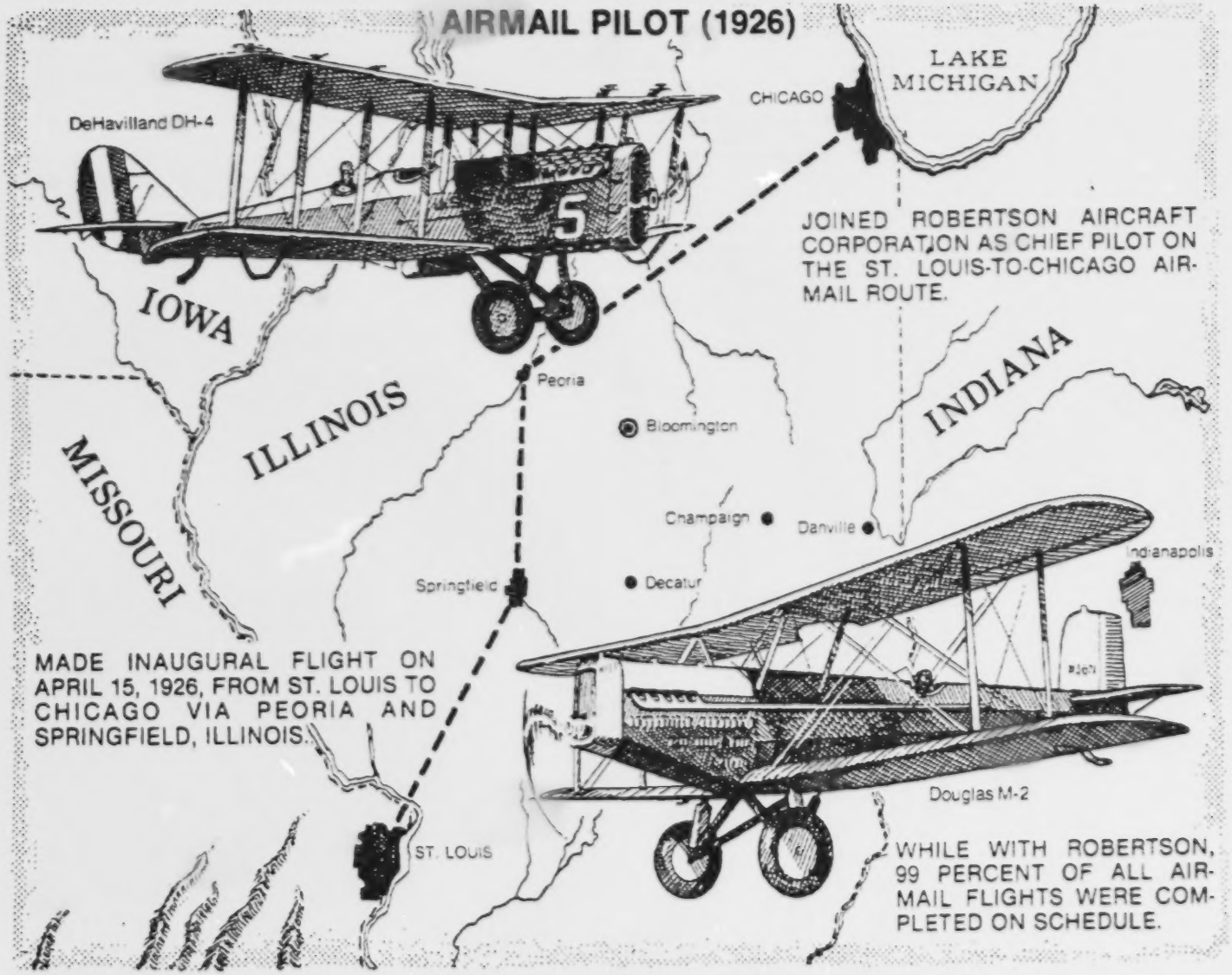
Teacher Principal

BARNSTORMER (1922)

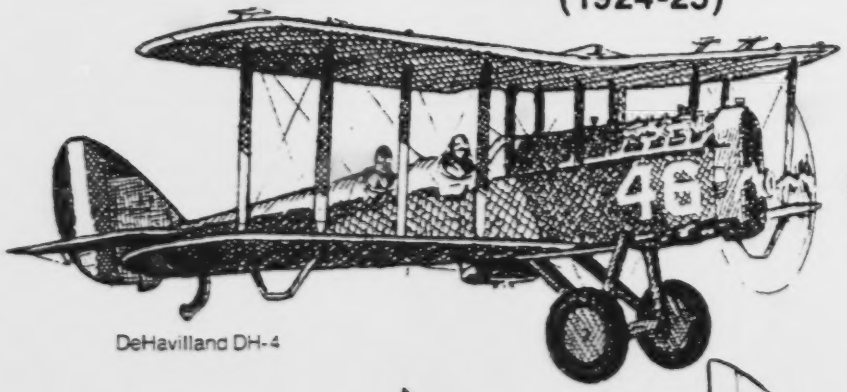


RECEIVED FIRST FLIGHT INSTRUCTION (8 HOURS) IN A LINCOLN STANDARD AIRPLANE.

NEVER SOLOED BUT BECAME A WINGWALKER AND PARACHUTIST TO EARN MONEY TO BUY HIS OWN AIRPLANE.


AIRMAIL PILOT (1926)
DeHavilland DH-4
CHICAGO
LAKE MICHIGAN
JOINED ROBERTSON AIRCRAFT CORPORATION AS CHIEF PILOT ON THE ST. LOUIS-TO-CHICAGO AIR-MAIL ROUTE.
IOWA
ILLINOIS
MISSOURI
INDIANA
Peoria
Bloomington
Champaign
Danville
Springfield
Decatur
Indianapolis
MADE INAUGURAL FLIGHT ON APRIL 15, 1926, FROM ST. LOUIS TO CHICAGO VIA PEORIA AND SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.
Douglas M-2
ST. LOUIS
WHILE WITH ROBERTSON, 99 PERCENT OF ALL AIR-MAIL FLIGHTS WERE COM-PLETED ON SCHEDULE.

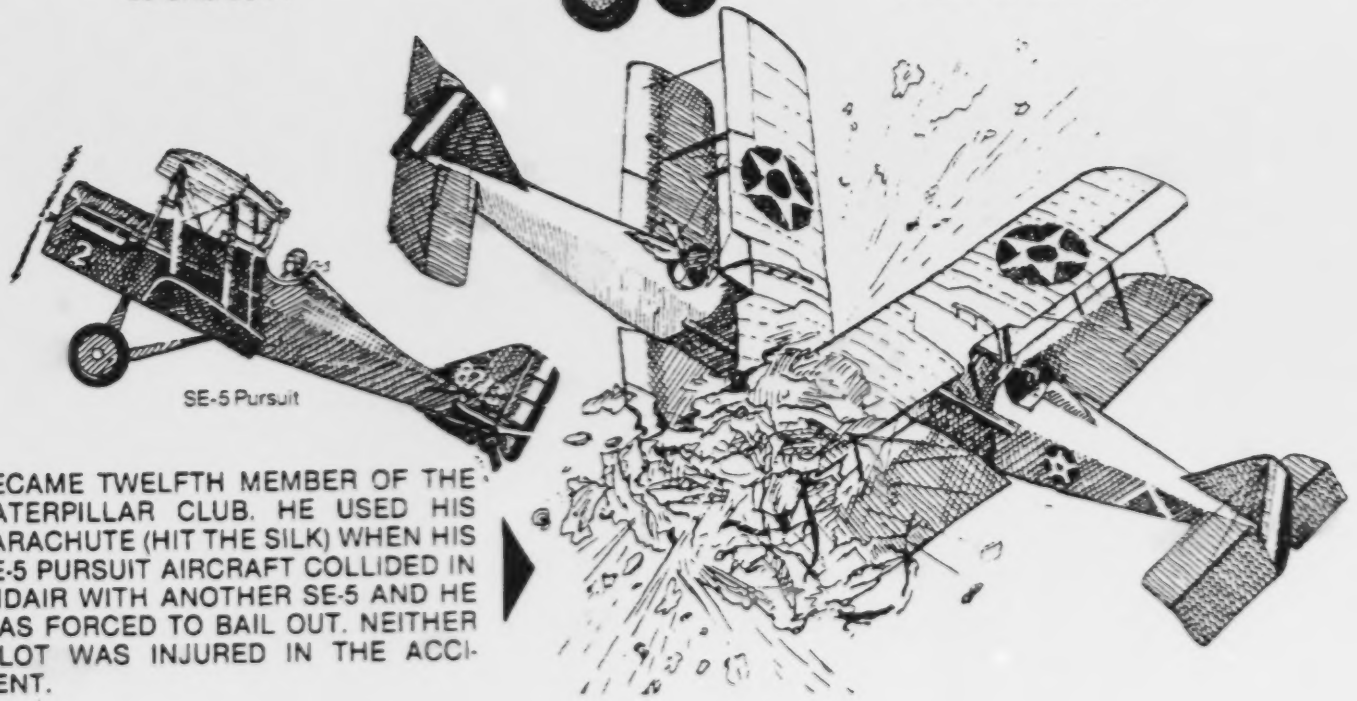
MILITARY TRAINING
(1924-25)



DeHavilland DH-4

LEARNING THAT HE COULD RECEIVE FREE FLIGHT TRAINING IN THE U.S. ARMY, HE REPORTED TO BROOKS FIELD, TEXAS, AS A FLYING CADET.

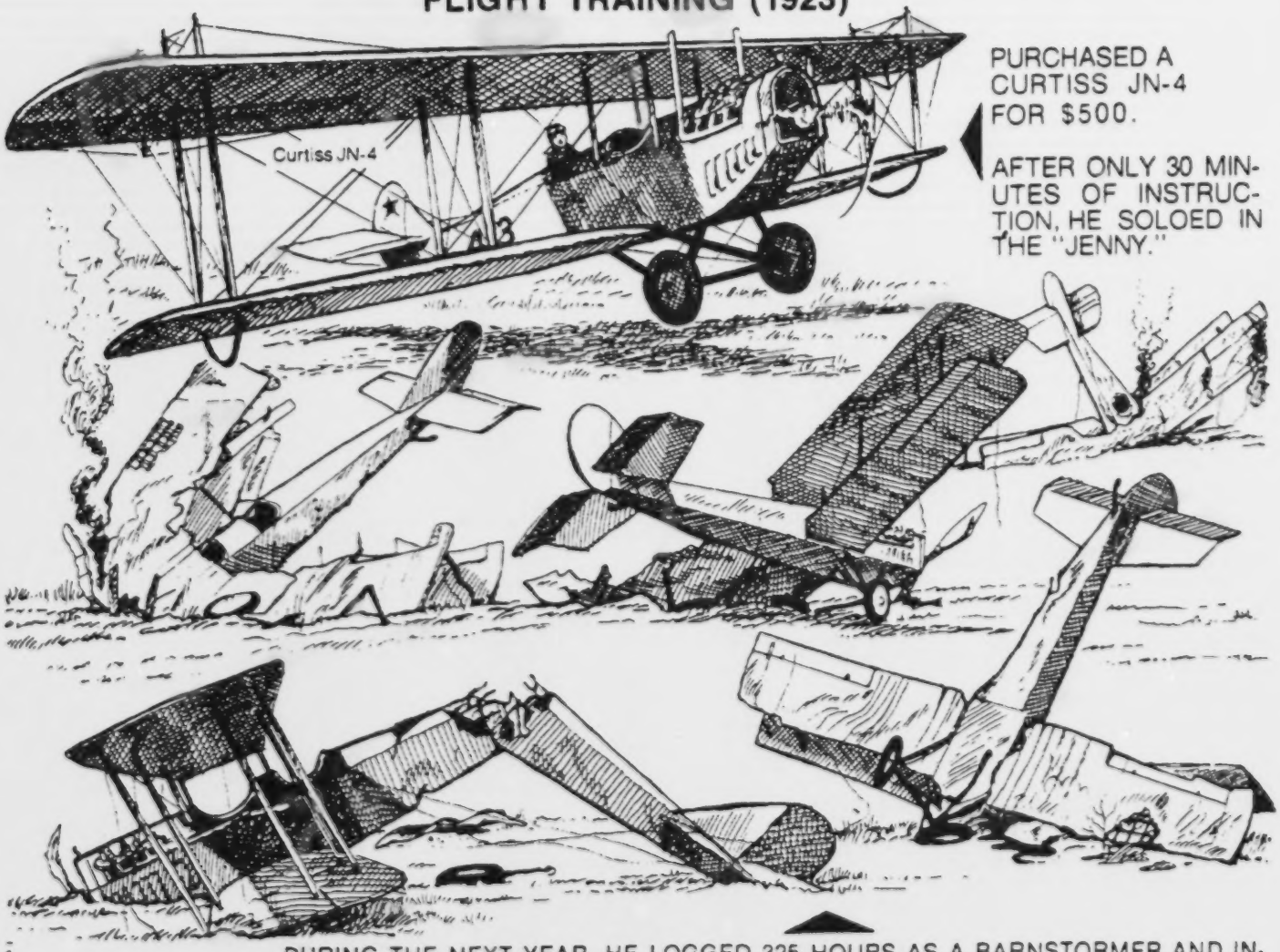
GRADUATED #1 IN HIS CLASS AND WAS COMMISSIONED 2nd LIEUTENANT IN MARCH 1925. PROMPTLY RESIGNED TO BECOME A RESERVE OFFICER.



SE-5 Pursuit

BECAME TWELFTH MEMBER OF THE CATERPILLAR CLUB. HE USED HIS PARACHUTE (HIT THE SILK) WHEN HIS SE-5 PURSUIT AIRCRAFT COLLIDED IN MIDAIR WITH ANOTHER SE-5 AND HE WAS FORCED TO BAIL OUT. NEITHER PILOT WAS INJURED IN THE ACCIDENT.

FLIGHT TRAINING (1923)

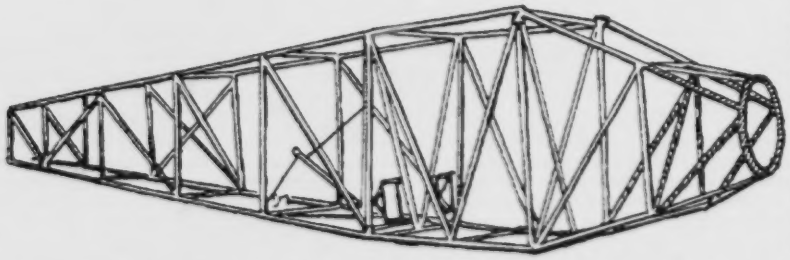


PURCHASED A CURTISS JN-4 FOR $500.

AFTER ONLY 30 MINUTES OF INSTRUCTION, HE SOLOED IN THE "JENNY."

DURING THE NEXT YEAR, HE LOGGED 325 HOURS AS A BARNSTORMER AND INSTRUCTOR AND SURVIVED FIVE CRASHES.

SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS

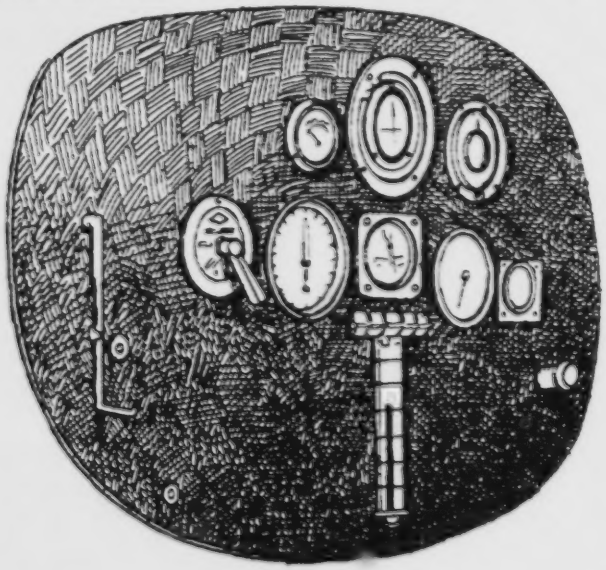


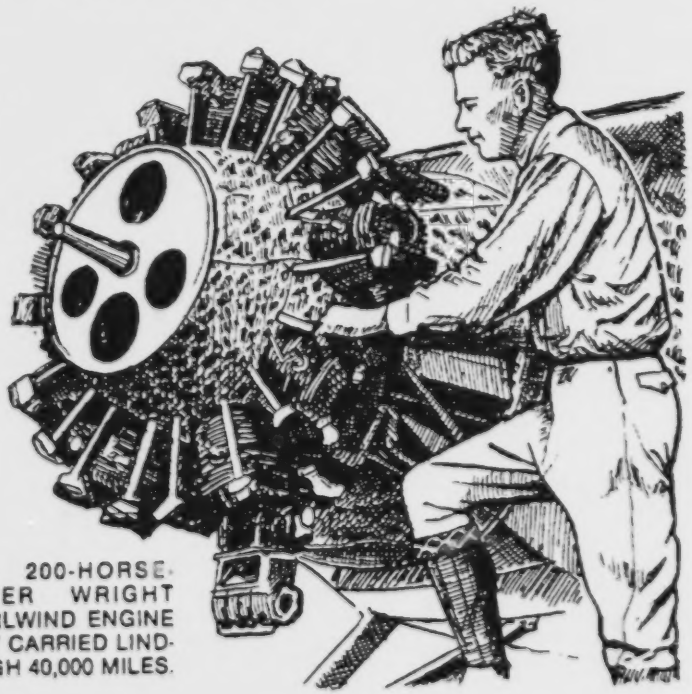
CONSTRUCTION BEGAN ON FEBRUARY 28, 1927, AND WAS COMPLETED ON APRIL 28, 1927. TOTAL TIME FOR DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION WAS ONLY TWO MONTHS.

IN 1927, LINDBERGH DECIDED TO TRY FOR THE $25,000 PRIZE OFFERED FOR THE FIRST NONSTOP FLIGHT BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PARIS.

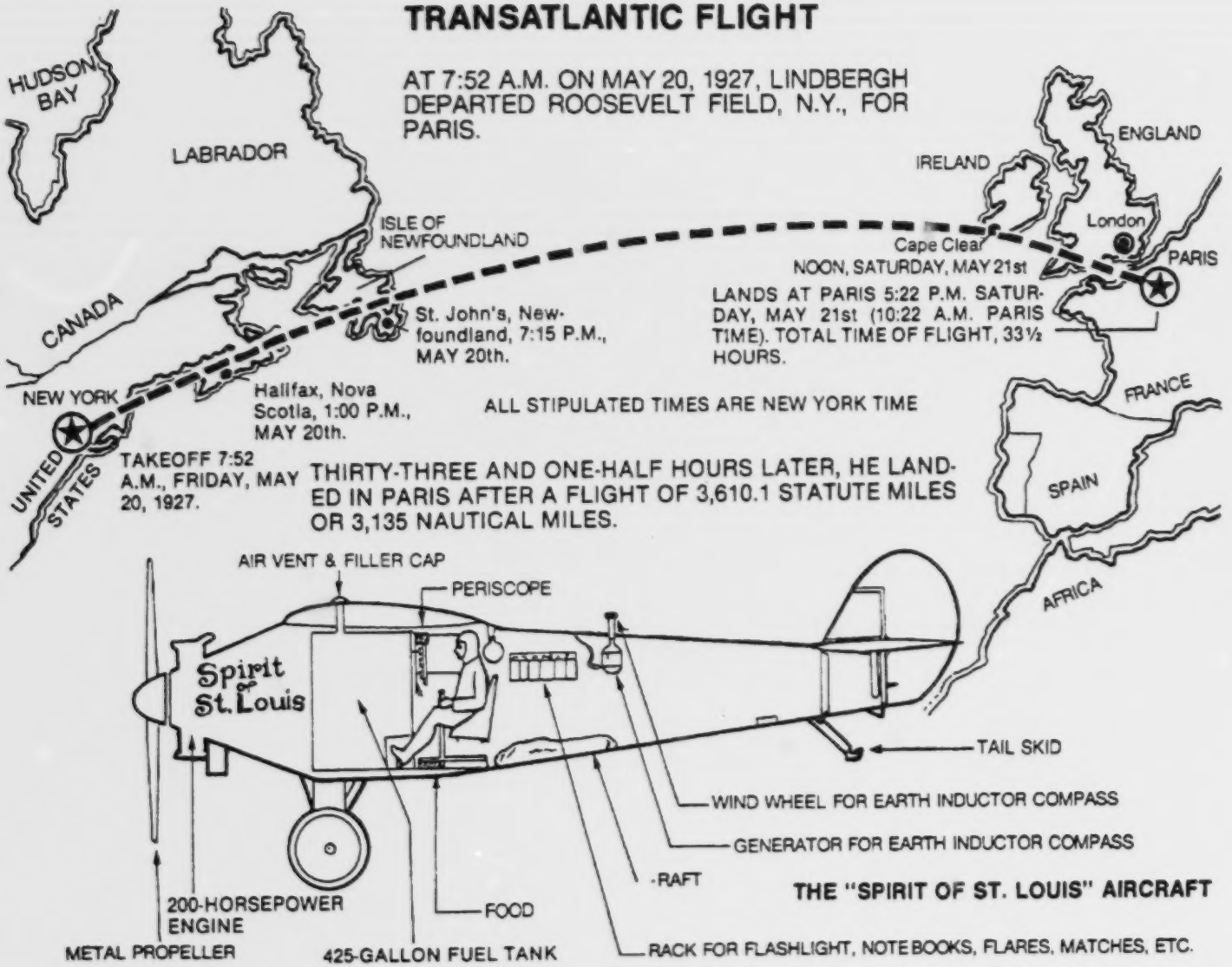
WITH FINANCIAL BACKING RECEIVED FROM EIGHT ST. LOUIS BUSINESSMEN, LINDBERGH ENGAGED RYAN AIRLINES COMPANY OF SAN DIEGO TO BUILD HIS PLANE FOR THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

THE INSTRUMENT PANEL USED IN THE "SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS."



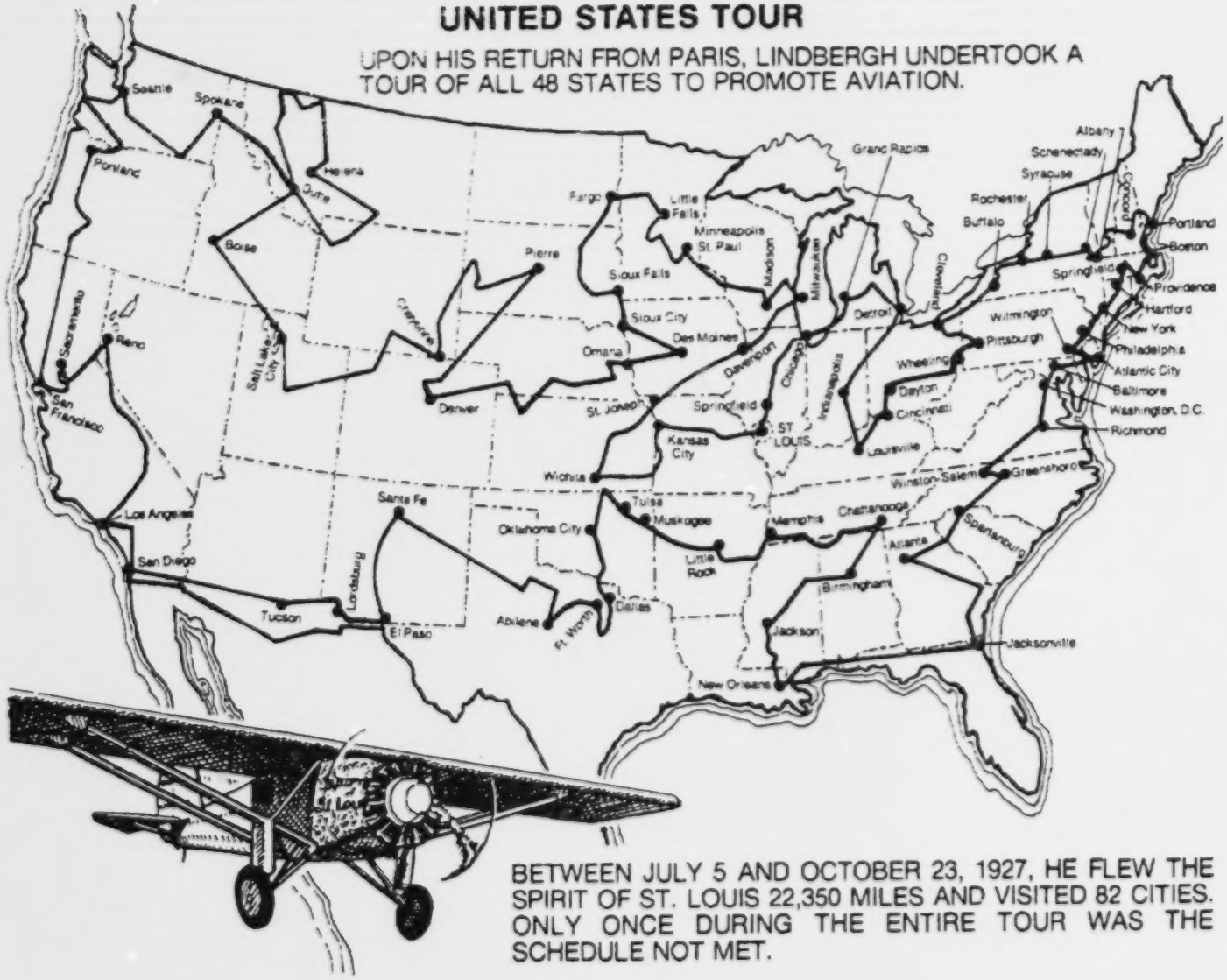


THE 200-HORSE-POWER WRIGHT WHIRLWIND ENGINE THAT CARRIED LINDBERGH 40,000 MILES.


TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT
AT 7:52 A.M. ON MAY 20, 1927, LINDBERGH DEPARTED ROOSEVELT FIELD, N.Y., FOR PARIS.
HUDSON BAY
LABRADOR
ISLE OF NEWFOUNDLAND
CANADA
NEW YORK
UNITED STATES
St. John's, Newfoundland, 7:15 P.M., MAY 20th.
Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1:00 P.M., MAY 20th.
TAKEOFF 7:52 A.M., FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1927.
IRELAND
ENGLAND
London
Cape Clear
PARIS
NOON, SATURDAY, MAY 21st
LANDS AT PARIS 5:22 P.M. SATURDAY, MAY 21st (10:22 A.M. PARIS TIME). TOTAL TIME OF FLIGHT, 33½ HOURS.
ALL STIPULATED TIMES ARE NEW YORK TIME
FRANCE
SPAIN
AFRICA
THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-HALF HOURS LATER, HE LANDED IN PARIS AFTER A FLIGHT OF 3,610.1 STATUTE MILES OR 3,135 NAUTICAL MILES.
AIR VENT & FILLER CAP
PERISCOPE
Spirit of St. Louis
TAIL SKID
WIND WHEEL FOR EARTH INDUCTOR COMPASS
GENERATOR FOR EARTH INDUCTOR COMPASS
RAFT
200-HORSEPOWER ENGINE
METAL PROPELLER
FOOD
425-GALLON FUEL TANK
RACK FOR FLASHLIGHT, NOTEBOOKS, FLARES, MATCHES, ETC.
THE "SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS" AIRCRAFT

UNITED STATES TOUR

UPON HIS RETURN FROM PARIS, LINDBERGH UNDERTOOK A TOUR OF ALL 48 STATES TO PROMOTE AVIATION.



BETWEEN JULY 5 AND OCTOBER 23, 1927, HE FLEW THE SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS 22,350 MILES AND VISITED 82 CITIES. ONLY ONCE DURING THE ENTIRE TOUR WAS THE SCHEDULE NOT MET.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LATIN AMERICAN TOUR

LINDBERGH FLEW THE SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS ON A TOUR OF SIXTEEN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES BETWEEN DECEMBER 1927 AND FEBRUARY 1928.

ON APRIL 30, 1928, THE SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS MADE ITS LAST FLIGHT — ST. LOUIS TO WASHINGTON, D.C. IT WAS PLACED IN THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION WHERE IT CAN BE SEEN TODAY.

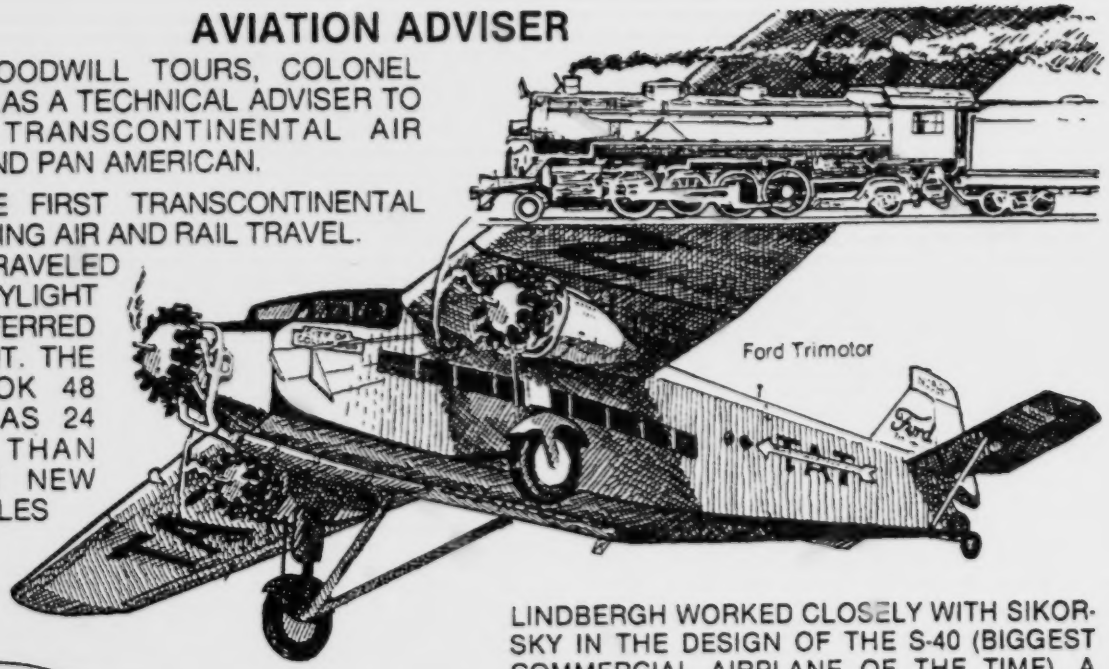
THE SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS MADE 174 FLIGHTS TOTALING 489 HOURS AND 25 MINUTES AND FLEW APPROXIMATELY 50,000 MILES.

THIS TOUR COVERED 9,390 MILES IN 116 FLYING HOURS.

AVIATION ADVISER

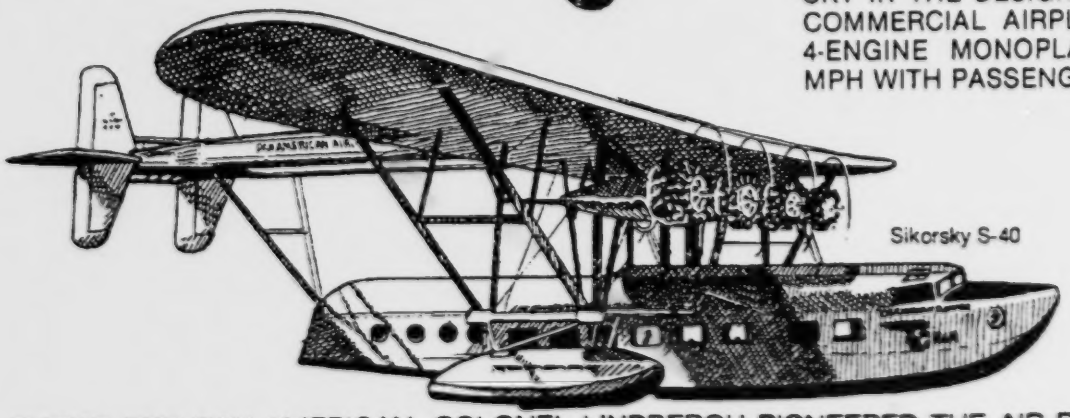
FOLLOWING HIS GOODWILL TOURS, COLONEL LINDBERGH SERVED AS A TECHNICAL ADVISER TO TWO AIRLINES — TRANSCONTINENTAL AIR TRANSPORT (TAT) AND PAN AMERICAN.

TAT PROVIDED THE FIRST TRANSCONTINENTAL SERVICE BY COMBINING AIR AND RAIL TRAVEL. THE PASSENGERS TRAVELED BY AIR DURING DAYLIGHT HOURS AND TRANSFERRED TO TRAINS AT NIGHT. THE ENTIRE TRIP TOOK 48 HOURS WHICH WAS 24 HOURS FASTER THAN TRAVELING FROM NEW YORK TO LOS ANGELES BY TRAIN ALONE.



Ford Trimotor

LINDBERGH WORKED CLOSELY WITH SIKORSKY IN THE DESIGN OF THE S-40 (BIGGEST COMMERCIAL AIRPLANE OF THE TIME), A 4-ENGINE MONOPLANE CAPABLE OF 125 MPH WITH PASSENGER SPACE FOR FORTY.



Sikorsky S-40

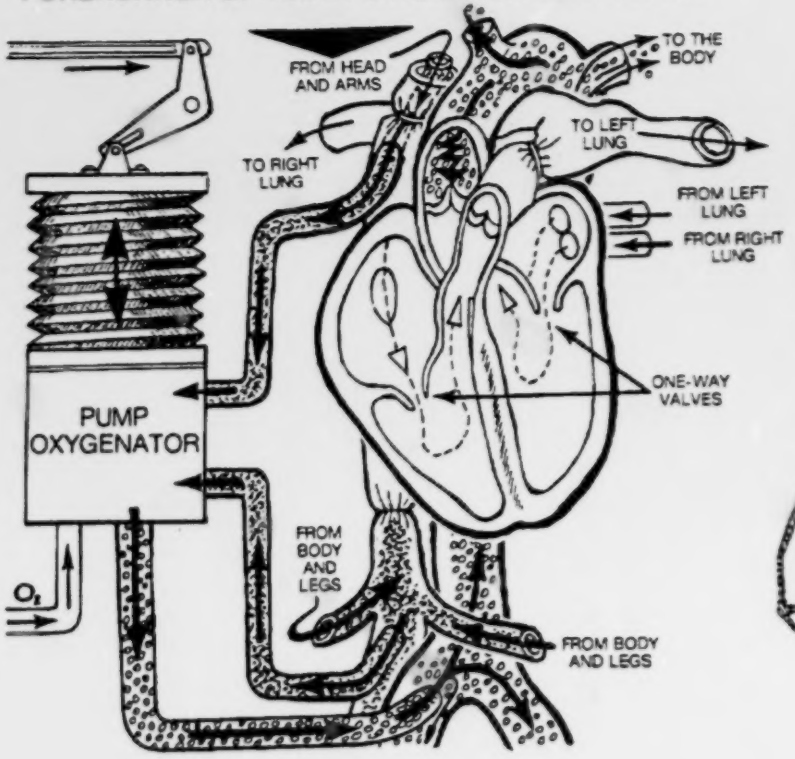
FLYING FOR PAN AMERICAN, COLONEL LINDBERGH PIONEERED THE AIR ROUTES FROM MIAMI TO CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

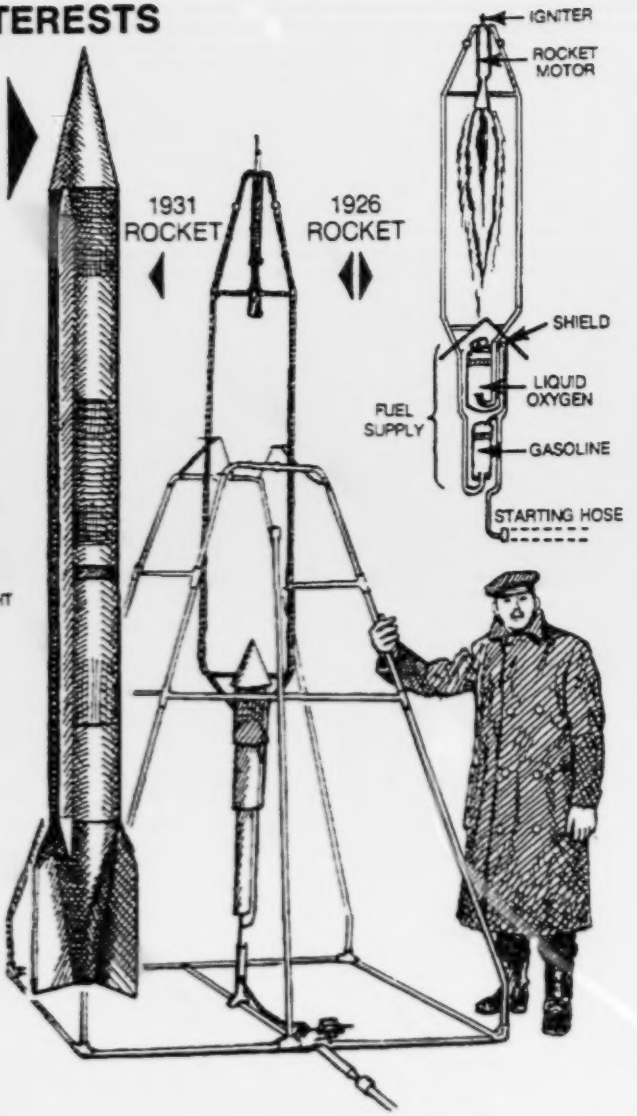
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

SCIENTIFIC INTERESTS

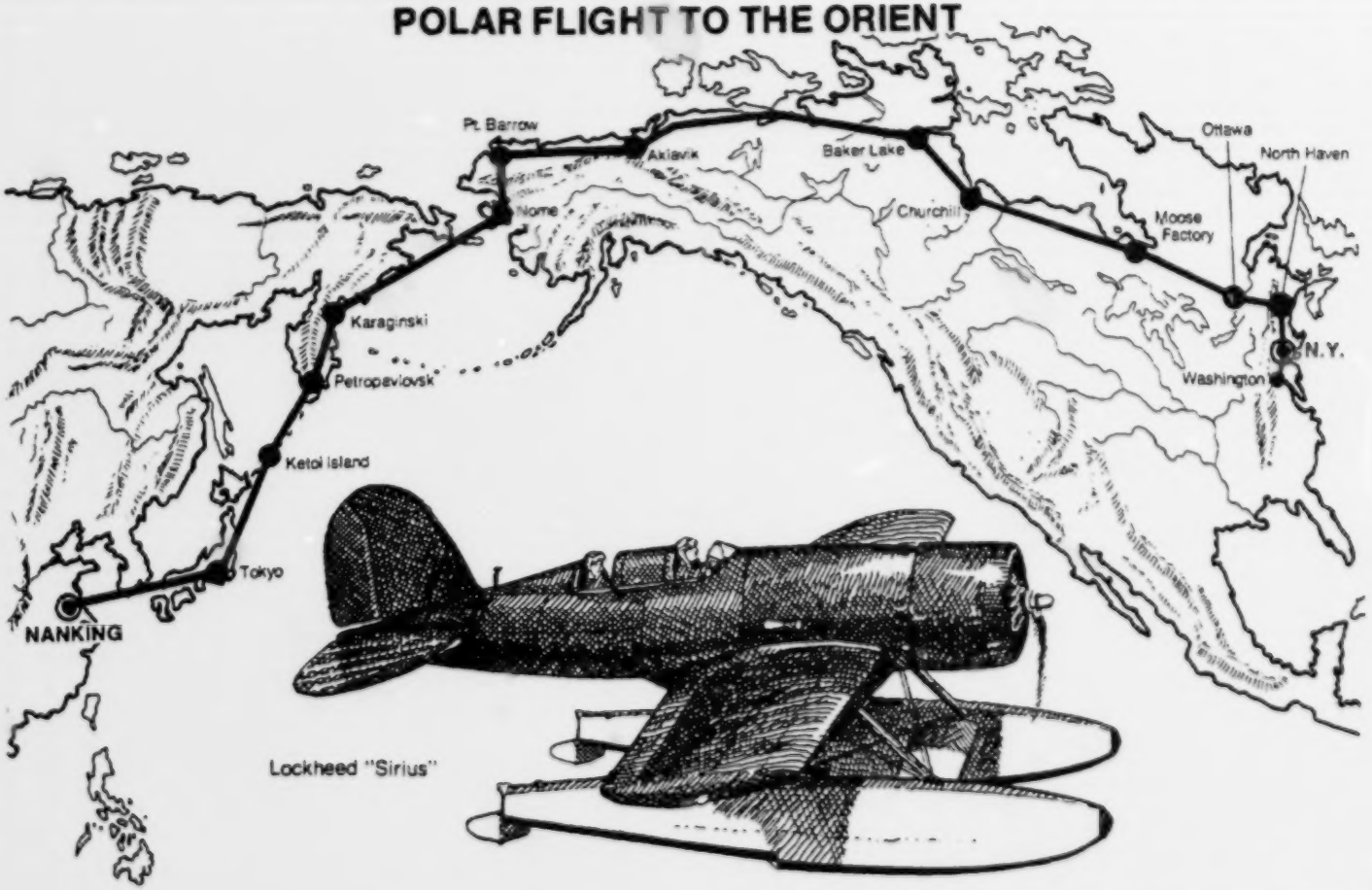
IN 1929, LINDBERGH BECAME INTERESTED IN THE LIQUID-FUEL ROCKET RESEARCH BEING PERFORMED BY DR. ROBERT H. GODDARD. HE OBTAINED A GRANT FROM THE GUGGENHEIM FOUNDATION FOR $148,000 TO ALLOW GODDARD TO CONTINUE HIS ROCKET RESEARCH.

WORKING WITH DR. ALEXIS CARREL FROM 1930-1935, LINDBERGH BUILT A PERFUSION PUMP WHICH WAS THE FORERUNNER OF TODAY'S HEART-LUNG MACHINE.





POLAR FLIGHT TO THE ORIENT

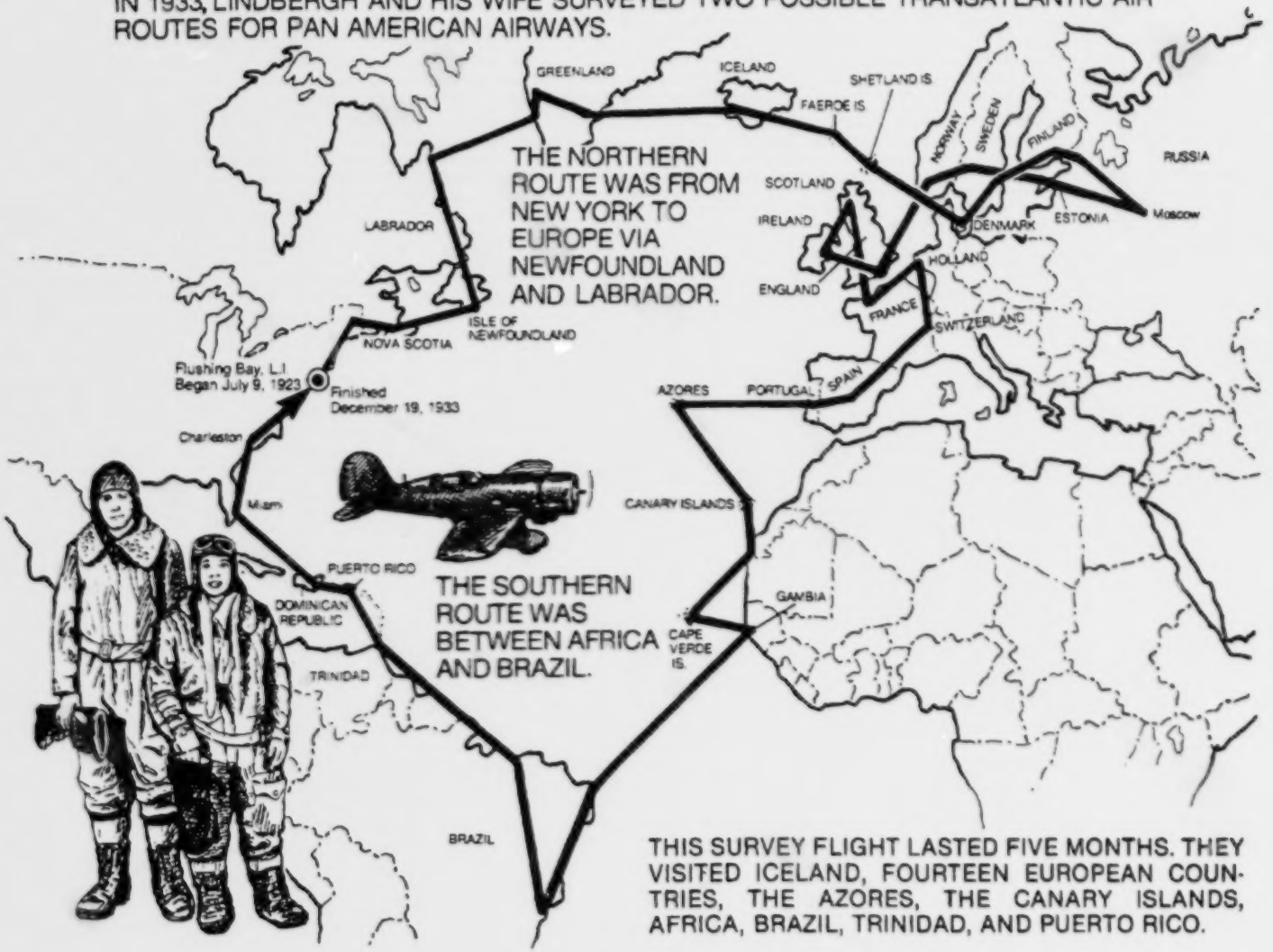


IN 1931, PAN AMERICAN WAS LOOKING FOR A ROUTE FROM NEW YORK TO CHINA. LINDBERGH AND HIS WIFE, SERVING AS COPILOT, NAVIGATOR, AND RADIO OPERATOR, SURVEYED A POLAR ROUTE.

THE FLIGHT DEPARTED NEW YORK ON JULY 27, 1931, AND ARRIVED IN NANKING, CHINA, ON SEPTEMBER 19, 1931. THE ROUTE OVER NORTHERN CANADA, ALASKA, SIBERIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA WAS THROUGH SOME OF THE WORST FLYING WEATHER IN THE WORLD.

TRANSATLANTIC AIR ROUTE

IN 1933, LINDBERGH AND HIS WIFE SURVEYED TWO POSSIBLE TRANSATLANTIC AIR ROUTES FOR PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS.



THIS SURVEY FLIGHT LASTED FIVE MONTHS. THEY VISITED ICELAND, FOURTEEN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, THE AZORES, THE CANARY ISLANDS, AFRICA, BRAZIL, TRINIDAD, AND PUERTO RICO.

VISITS TO GERMANY

IN 1936, THE LINDBERGHS MOVED TO ENGLAND. DURING THE NEXT TWO AND ONE-HALF YEARS HE MADE THREE TRIPS TO GERMANY, VIEWING ITS AIR FORCE AND AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURERS.

HE BECAME CONVINCED THAT THE GERMAN AIR FORCE (LUFTWAFFE) WAS SUPERIOR TO THAT OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND RUSSIA COMBINED; AND, THAT IF A WAR STARTED IN EUROPE, GERMANY WOULD WIN.

ANTIWAR INVOLVEMENT

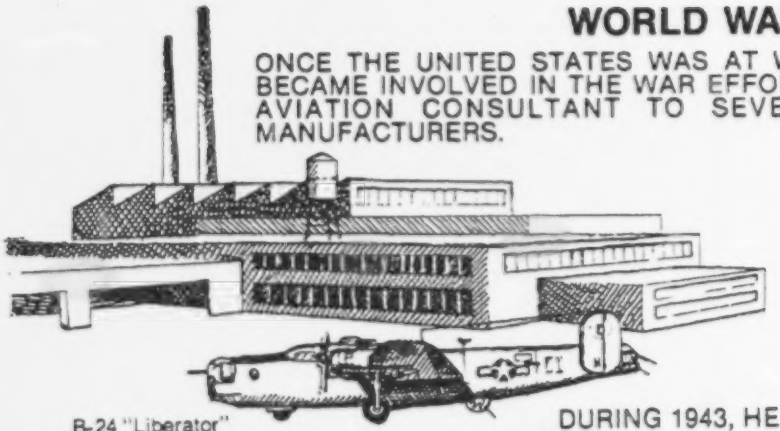
THE LINDBERGHS RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1939. FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS, HE DEVOTED HIMSELF TO KEEPING THE UNITED STATES OUT OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

POLITICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN LINDBERGH AND THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION LED LINDBERGH TO RESIGN HIS COMMISSION AS A COLONEL IN THE ARMY AIR CORPS RESERVE.

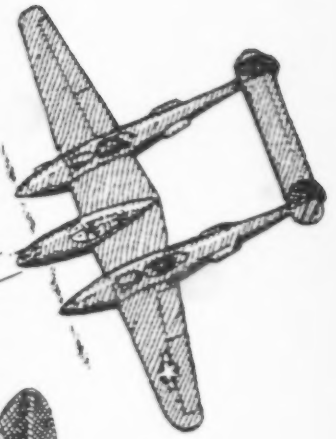
MANY PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES FELT THAT LINDBERGH'S STAND AGAINST OUR INVOLVEMENT IN WW II WAS UNPATRIOTIC AND THAT LINDBERGH WAS A TRAITOR.

WORLD WAR II

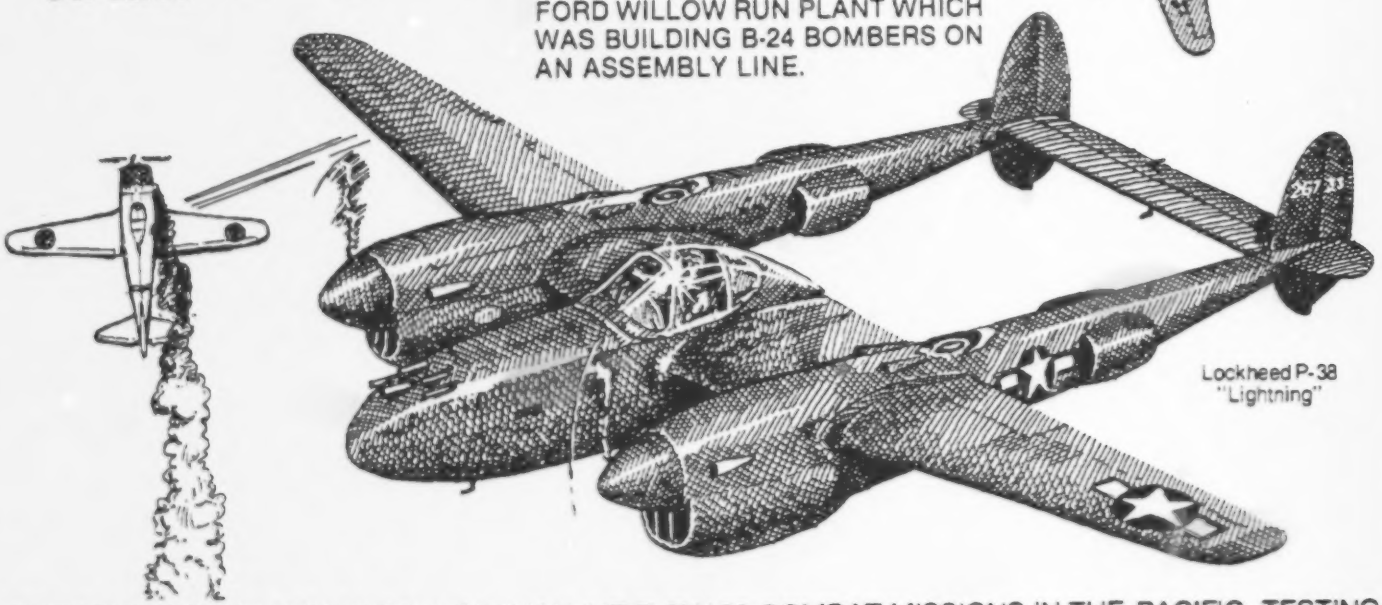
ONCE THE UNITED STATES WAS AT WAR, LINDBERGH BECAME INVOLVED IN THE WAR EFFORT AS A CIVILIAN AVIATION CONSULTANT TO SEVERAL AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURERS.



B-24 "Liberator"



DURING 1943, HE WORKED AT THE FORD WILLOW RUN PLANT WHICH WAS BUILDING B-24 BOMBERS ON AN ASSEMBLY LINE.

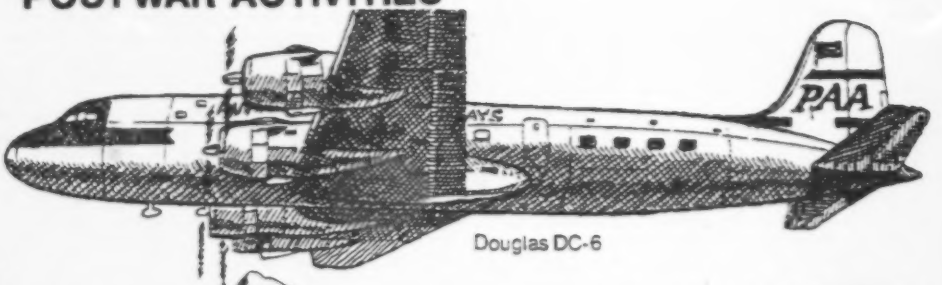


Lockheed P-38 "Lightning"

EVEN THOUGH HE REMAINED A CIVILIAN, HE FLEW 50 COMBAT MISSIONS IN THE PACIFIC, TESTING FIGHTER AIRCRAFT. HE IS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN ONE ENEMY AIRCRAFT.

POSTWAR ACTIVITIES

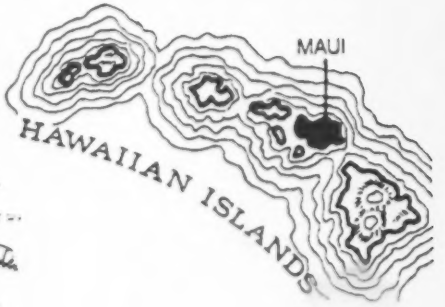
FOLLOWING WW II, LINDBERGH RETURNED TO PAN AMERICAN AIRLINES AS DIRECTOR, BECAME AN ADVISER TO SEVERAL U.S. AIR FORCE BOARDS, AND WAS REINSTATED AS A BRIGADIER GENERAL IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE RESERVES.



Douglas DC-6

IN THE 1960s, LINDBERGH'S LIFELONG INTEREST IN NATURE BECAME HIS MOST IMPORTANT PRIORITY AND HE BECAME AN ECOLOGIST INTERESTED IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE.

CHARLES A. LINDBERGH DIED IN AUGUST 1974 AND IS BURIED ON THE ISLAND OF MAUI IN THE STATE OF HAWAII.



U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)
National Library of Education (NLE)
Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)

NOTICE

Reproduction Basis

	This document is covered by a signed "Reproduction Release (Blanket)" form (on file within the ERIC system), encompassing all or classes of documents from its source organization and, therefore, does not require a "Specific Document" Release form.
X	This document is Federally-funded, or carries its own permission to reproduce, or is otherwise in the public domain and, therefore, may be reproduced by ERIC without a signed Reproduction Release form (either "Specific Document" or "Blanket").